Conus sp.

This specimen consists of a very rough natural cast of a *Conus* probably related to *C. deperditus* of Bruguière, which is found in Eocene areas. It is of broadly conical form, exhibiting the last three volutions, and furnished with a suture which, in the cast, is deeply canaliculated or concave. There are no sculpture-markings of any kind preserved, nor is the anterior end complete, although its general contour and facies would suggest its connection with a form like *C. deperditus*.

Dimensions. Maximum diameter 35 mm.

Loc. Garadimi.

Collector. Captain Lelean.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

With the exception of figure 7, all the figures are drawn of the natural size.

Fig. 1. *Rostellaria* cf. *goniophora*, Bellardi, sp.
Fig. 2. *Volutilithes cithara*, Lamarck, sp.
Fig. 3. *Calyptræa nigeriensis*, sp. n.
Figs. 4, 5. *Vulsella nigeriensis*, sp. n. Fig. 5 shows the chondrophore.
Figs. 6, 7. *Spondylus* cf. *subspinosus*, Archiac. Fig. 7 shows the striated sculpture, magnified.
Fig. 8. *Lucina* cf. *Menardi*, Deshayes.
Fig. 9. *Lucina* cf. *pharaonis*, Bellardi.
Fig. 10. *Panopæa sahariensis*, sp. n.

IX.—*On new Species of* Helicarion, Ariophanta, Eulota, Cyclotus (Eucyclotus), Lagochilus, *and* Diplommatina (Gastroptychia). By Hugh Fulton.

Helicarion rugosa, sp. n.

Shell globosely depressed, thin, subtransparent, almost imperforate, light brown or horn-colour; whorls 4, slightly convex, upper whorls smooth, the lower covered with rugose spiral striæ, underside of last whorl getting smoother towards the umbilicus, carinated at the periphery; aperture suboval; peristome simple.

Maj. diam. 40; alt. 23 mm.

Aperture: maj. diam. 23; alt. 20 mm.

Hab. N. Borneo (*Waterstradt*).

This large and striking form is quite distinct from any other species known to me.

Ariophanta innata, sp. n.

Shell sinistral, depressed, broadly and deeply umbilicated, dark brown above, rather light yellowish brown below, with a dark spiral band about 2 mm. wide at the periphery of last whorl, apex smooth, other whorls with somewhat distant arcuate rugose striæ, underside of shell polished and smoother than upper part; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, last rather sharply descending at about 3 mm. from the edge of the peristome; aperture suboval, whitish within, the colour-band showing through; peristome slightly thickened, basal portion narrowly expanded and triangularly dilated at point of insertion, middle of upper margin slightly bent downwards, margins joined by a thin transparent callus.

Maj. diam. 42; alt. 18 mm.

Hab. Yunnan.

In form and coloration this species bears a superficial resemblance to the Javan species *A. Rumphii*, Busch, but is readily distinguished by its coarser sculpture and broadly open umbilicus.

Eulota flexibilis, sp. n.

Shell subglobular, moderately umbilicated, very thin, dark green below, lighter with brownish tint on earlier whorls, with numerous oblique, somewhat conspicuous folds, traces of spiral lines under the lens; whorls barely 5, moderately convex; aperture rather dark within; peristome flexible, very thin and acute, owing to which it bends inwards, triangularly expanded at point of insertion.

Maj. diam. 31; alt. 24 mm.

Hab.? Probably Saghalien Island (*Keppel Coll.*).

Very near *E. læta*, Gould, var. *Gudeana*, Pils., but has half a whorl less, is somewhat more depressed in form, and has less shelly matter in its composition, in fact hardly any; the whorls also increase more rapidly in size.

Eulota (*Euhadra*) *fiscina*, sp. n.

Shell subglobular, moderately but deeply umbilicated, of a rather thin substance, light golden straw-colour, apical whorls darker, last whorl encircled at the periphery by a dark brown band, which is continued at the suture of the middle whorls, getting narrower as it ascends, covered with close, conspicuous, raised, oblique striæ, with numerous oblique folds on the last whorl, the place of a former peristome marked by a broad brown stripe, ornamented above and below with very

numerous impressed spiral lines, which can easily be seen without a lens; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex, slightly depressed at suture of lower whorls, last descending; aperture subcircular, almost white within, outer band showing clearly through; peristome moderately expanded, margins brown.

Maj. diam. 34; alt. 27 mm.

Hab.? Probably Saghalien Island (*Keppel Coll.*).

In form and coloration somewhat similar to *E. miranda*, Smith, but more globose, and readily separated by its spiral sculpture. I had thought that it might possibly be a large form of *E. serotina*, Ad.; but Mr. G. K. Gude, who possesses a co-type of that species, kindly informs me that *E. serotina*, besides being smaller, is much smoother, its spiral sculpture is much weaker and the lines closer together.

Cyclotus (*Eucyclotus*) *amabilis*, sp. n.

Shell broadly umbilicated, depressed, solid, finely obliquely striated, some of the striæ very conspicuous on underside of last half-whorl, yellowish brown, ornamented with short and rather distant narrow stripes (sometimes zigzag) of darker brown, these becoming obsolete on the last half-whorl; spire slightly raised; whorls 5, convex, regularly increasing; aperture circular, whitish; peristome double at outer, single at columellar portion, the outer peristome being expanded at the upper part and forming a short canal at its termination; operculum shelly, slightly concave, having 12 whorls.

Maj. diam. 26; alt. 12 mm.

Hab. N. Borneo (*Waterstradt*).

Chiefly distinguished from other species known to me by its large oblique aperture and well-produced *Pterocyclus*-like channel at upper junction of the peristome.

Lagochilus proprium, sp. n.

Shell moderately umbilicated, globosely turbinate, yellowish brown, ornamented on last two whorls with narrow, oblique, yellowish stripes; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, very convex, finely striated, with four spiral threads or liræ on last whorl, the upper one ascending the penultimate whorl; aperture circular; peristome narrowly expanded, operculum normal.

Maj. diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$; alt. 7 mm.

Hab. Borneo (*Keppel Coll.*).

At first I thought that this characteristic *Lagochilus* might be *L. Keppeli*, Godw.-Aust., but that species has more spiral threads and the peristome is more expanded. Some specimens are of a uniform rather light yellowish-brown colour, the stripes being absent.

Diplommatina (*Gastroptychia*) *electa*, sp. n.

Shell sinistral, oblong-conic, greyish brown, moderately solid, ornamented by fine and close-set oblique striæ; whorls 8, distinctly convex, regularly increasing; aperture subovate, orange within; peristome double, the inner part exserted forward and the outer expanded, orange-colour; columella tortuous, expanded at point of insertion, bearing a distinct plait on the lower part, which is continued within the aperture; two interior plaits or callosities are seen from the exterior, more plainly if the shell be wetted, the first appears as a perpendicular orange-coloured line commencing just above the point of insertion of columella and directed upwards, the other runs near to and parallel with the suture, and is situated just to the right of the aperture.

Maj. diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$; alt. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. N. Borneo (*Waterstradt*).

This distinct species can easily be separated from *D. adversus*, Ad., by its more regular form, stronger sculpture, and more numerous whorls.

X.—*On* Chelonethi, *chiefly from the Australian Region, in the Collection of the British Museum, with Observations on the "Coxal Sac" and on some Cases of Abnormal Segmentation.* By C. J. With, Copenhagen.

[Plates VI.–X.]

The observations included in this paper were all made on material belonging to the British Museum (Natural History). For the liberality with which the collections of Chelonethi were handed over to me I tender to the Director, Professor E. Ray Lankester, my best thanks. I am also grateful to Dr. W. T. Calman, because he assisted me with his extensive knowledge of literature, as well as to several members of the entomological staff, especially Col. Bingham, by whose kindness it became possible for me to investigate some specimens of Hymenoptera which were remarkable on account of their abnormal segmentation.

In the following pages I have first given a revision of the Australian species of *Chelifer*, because I had occasion to examine a good many of the described species, and among them several typical specimens. In addition to these, I have